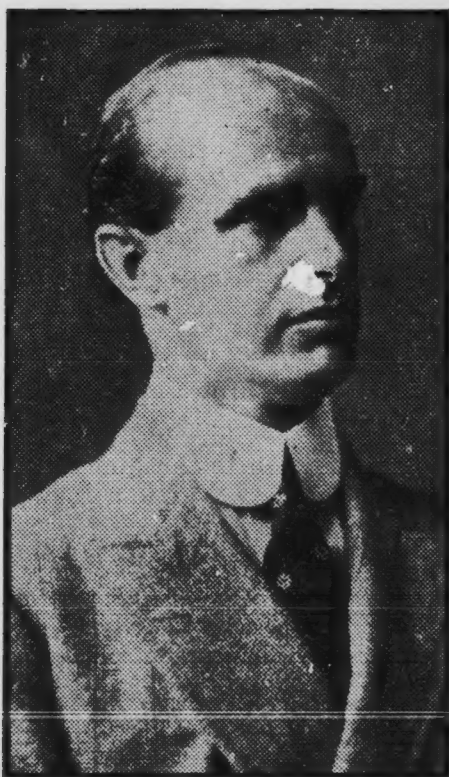


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What Reciprocity Means to Ottawa

Address to the Electors by Messrs. McGiverin
and Pinard, the Liberal Candidates for the
General Election, Sept. 21, 1911



H. B. MCGIVERIN



J. A. PINARD

COMPLIMENTS OF
H. B. MCGIVERIN &

1911

TO THE ELECTORS OF OTTAWA:

Gentlemen,—In presenting ourselves before you as the candidates nominated by the Liberals of Ottawa as their standard bearers in support of the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the general elections to be held on September 21st next, we think it fitting that we should give to you some reasons why the people of the Capital City should vote for the ratification of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, which is the issue in this election.

Despite the fact, however, that this question has been threshed out in the House, in the press, and in the homes for months past, there is in the minds of many people a very hazy idea of just what this particular reciprocity agreement, which they are asked to pronounce an opinion upon, really means. This inexactitude is in large measure due to the deliberate attempt which has been made, for purely party purposes, to cloud the issue.

It has been declared that reciprocity will swamp our markets, ruin our industries, throw men out of employment, wean us away from the Empire, and bring about annexation to the United States. We assert that it is carrying the imagination too far to contend that any one of these calamities can result from the agreement now before the people, which provides for reciprocity IN NATURAL PRODUCTS—the products of the farm, and the mines, and the fisheries—and does not touch Canadian manufacturing industries, unless it is the manufacture of farming implements, where some attempt has been made to bring additional relief to the farmer, meat packing and fruit canning.

This reciprocity in natural products will throw open to the farmers and miners and fishermen of Canada a market of ninety millions of people in the United States in addition to the home market, which they have now, and the British market which they will always have.

Some Unbiased Opinions.

Now, in case it should be thought that our views have become biased by partyism, we would like to quote two authorities well known to all of you, against whom, in this case, that charge cannot be laid.

Mr. P. D. Ross in January last was the President of the Ottawa Conservative Association. He is now an active worker in the inter-

ests of the Conservative candidates. What was Mr. Ross' opinion of this reciprocity pact last January, before there was any suggestion of an election, or any indication that the question would be made a party one?

The day after Mr. Fielding explained the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons, Mr. Ross, writing in his paper, the *Ottawa Journal*, declared that "THIS MUTUAL ABOLITION OF DUTIES UPON FOOD IS MUTUAL COMMON SENSE," and expressed the opinion that the new reciprocity agreement was "very desirable from a Canadian point of view." We present that opinion to you now and ask you to accept it as one of common sense unafflicted with party bias.

Nor was Mr. Ross alone among the Ottawa Conservatives in approving of the agreement as common sense. Are the Messrs. Southam biassed in favor of the Liberal party? Hardly. But here is what they said in their paper, the *Ottawa Citizen*, on the same occasion, in approving of the agreement in unqualified language:—"Both the manufacturers and the farmers score in the new terms." Further extracts from these writers are quoted elsewhere in this pamphlet.

The general aspect of the subject we may leave at that, reserving a more detailed discussion of it for the platform.

Effect of Reciprocity in Ottawa.

What will be the effect of the reciprocity pact on the city of Ottawa? We would like to address you briefly and directly on that subject.

The basic fact that the development of Ottawa is dependent on the development of Canada to a degree even greater than in the case of any other city needs only to be stated to meet with immediate approval. As this great country increases in population, as its trade at home and abroad grows from year to year, as its people of all classes and occupations become more prosperous, in identically the same ratio will the Capital City increase in population, its commercial and financial and industrial and administrative importance grow, and its citizens become more prosperous.

Surely there has been sufficient practical demonstration of this assertion in the development of Ottawa during the last fifteen years of the Laurier administration.

If reciprocity will extend the markets of the Canadian producer, make necessary an increase in production to supply these markets, bring more wealth and more population into the country—as has always been the contention for the last forty years, and until this moment when, out of sheer opportunism, a political party, turning on itself has decided to oppose it—will not all that re-act to the fullest extent on the development and the prosperity of the Capital City of Ottawa?

The Cost of Living.

Another phase of this reciprocity agreement upon which there has been much wild talk is the effect it will have upon the cost of living. "You cannot give the farmer more for his produce without increasing the cost of living to the consumer in the city," is the cry. In a series of speeches in Western Ontario, the Minister of Labor—whose department has gone deeply into the question of the cost of living—has been dealing with this phase of the question, extracts from which will be found in this pamphlet.

Mr. King points out that this reciprocity pact will bring some measure of relief to the householder, the consumer. He gives a list of every day articles upon which the customs duties have been lowered. He further shows how both the producer and the consumer in Canada have been at the mercy of certain food monopolies. He points out that the agreement removes, altogether, between two and a half and three million dollars of taxation now paid by the consumers of Canada, and that cannot be done without bringing some relief to the cost of living.

For instance: It will place poultry on the free list, thereby reducing the duty by 20 per cent. It will reduce the price of fresh vegetables by 30 per cent. by the placing of them on the free list. It will abolish the duties which we now have to pay of 40 cents a barrel on apples, of 50 cents a bushel upon pears, of \$1 a 100 pounds on peaches, of 2 cents a pound on grapes, and of 25 per cent. on all other edible fruits. There are seasons of the year when it is impossible to get eggs in Canada. Will it not be a benefit at such times to have the duty of 3 cents a dozen taken off? Fish of all kinds are to be put on the free list, such as oysters, upon which we now pay a duty of 10 cents a gallon, and fresh lobsters which are now dutiable at 25 per cent. Bacon and hams are reduced from 2c. per lb. to 1 1-4c.

Canned meats and poultry from 27 1-2 per cent. to 20 per cent. Lard from 2c. to 1 1-4c. Canned vegetables from 1 1-2c. to 1 1-4c. Cereal foods from 25 per cent. to 17 1-2 per cent.

The idea that because of the opening of a larger market in the United States for Canadian products there will be a shortage of these products for the Canadian consumer and a consequent rise in prices is founded on no satisfactory evidence. That the Canadian farmer will be content to raise just what he is raising now and no more is ridiculous. Improve the demand for his products and give him markets easily accessible, and he will quickly enough aim to meet that demand. He will be able to employ more men and pay more wages. It will lead to more intensive farming and more farmers, and as the condition of the farmers around Ottawa improves and they are more and more prosperous, it will be reflected in Ottawa by better trade and better opportunities for the people of Ottawa to buy well. And so it goes, all along the line. We are all dependent the one on the other—the city on the farm and the farm on the city—and no branch of the community can be benefitted without all the rest of the branches being benefitted likewise.

This reciprocity pact benefits the farmers, but not at the expense of the city dwellers; it benefits the city dwellers, but not at the expense of the farmers.

What of the Consumer?

We would also have you note that in the contentions of the Conservatives against this reciprocity agreement, no consideration whatever is given to the consumer. When in February last, before an election was in sight, the Ottawa Citizen was discussing this agreement, it very properly pointed out that "the consumer, as well as the country, is entitled to consideration by both patriots and partisans," and it showed that the consumer had been given that consideration in the pact. But The Citizen to-day, owing to party exigencies, has changed its tune. It now asserts that it would have been better to wait awhile because of the probability that the Democrats, when they come into power in the United States, will lower their tariff anyway.

Where is there any "consideration" in that doctrine for the consumer? How will a reduction of the United States tariff on goods imported from Canada lower the price to Canadian consumers of foods imported from the United States?

The fact is that, as Mr. P. D. Ross so aptly said: "Mutual abolition of duties upon food is mutual common sense." The concessions which Canada has made to the United States will relieve our consumers, just as the concessions granted to Canada will relieve United States consumers. If the Democrats want to lower their tariff barriers still further, well and good; there is nothing in the pact to prevent it. In the meantime our exporters have immediate advantages and our consumers some relief.

The Annexation Bogey.

But the weakest of all the arguments against this reciprocity agreement is that it will open such a splendid channel for Canadian trade that we shall be weaned away from the Empire and sooner or later allow ourselves to be annexed to the United States.

Just in passing, we would remind the electors that this argument is contradictory to that other one advanced by the same people, namely, that our markets will be swamped, and that our industries will be ruined. But there is no consistency anywhere to the contentions of the Opposition.

Once more we would quote the opinion of Mr. P. D. Ross on this point. "Why," he asks in the Journal of February 1, "if reciprocity were to be followed by notable commercial advantage to Canada, would it tend to make us discontented with the Imperial affiliations under which this prosperity was present? People who are prosperous are likely to be contented with their political conditions—the more prosperous the more contented."

And the Messrs. Southam in the Citizen of February 9, point out that "in the last analysis these statements are reflections on the loyalty of the people of this country." The Citizen at that time "refused to believe that the Empire ties are made up of purse strings only, or that, even if they were, new connections would materially affect them."

Mr. Borden's Opinion.

But we can refer to an even heavier weight in the Conservative party than these gentlemen to rebut the monstrous contention that we shall get so fond of our American customers and of their institutions that we shall want to tie ourselves up politically with them.

In the Montreal Star of July 21, 1904, we find the report of a

speech delivered by Mr. R. L. Borden in the Windsor Hotel. On that occasion he was defending the proposed inter-imperial preferential trade and making light of the fears that Canada might thereby lose the privilege of free government which we now enjoy. He clinched the argument with these words:—

“Was there any idea that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would in any way interfere with self-government in Canada? No. Then why should that fear exist so far as Great Britain is concerned?”

If the sending of our natural products to the United States will bring about the annexation of Canada to that country, then the United States can effect that annexation at any time and Canada will not have a word to say. We cannot prevent them from doing what they will with their tariff. They could take it off to-morrow.

In 1890 Canada's trade with the United States was \$84,000,000, and some Canadians publicly favored joining the Union. Canada's trade with the United States in 1911 amounts to \$400,000,000, and annexationist sentiment has disappeared from Canada.

The British Preference.

As a matter of fact, there is every probability that this reciprocity treaty with the United States will increase our trade with the Mother Country. While, under that pact, we shall not import from the United States anything which we now import from Britain, the increased sale of natural products to the United States will give us more money and more people to buy manufactured goods from Britain under the preferential tariff.

Nor is there anything in the pact that will interfere at all with any preferential trade arrangement with Britain such as the people of the Motherland have voted down at three general elections. Britain has only manufactured goods to sell, and Canada has practically only natural products to sell to Britain. When Britain gives us a preference it must, therefore, be on natural products, and when that time comes our natural products, seeking the best market, will go to Britain instead of to the United States. If we want to give a preference to Britain it must be on manufactures, and, as they are not touched in the United States pact, how can that pact affect our freedom of action?

Some Bad Dreams.

Unable to find anything in this reciprocity agreement to support their contention that it is inimical to Canada, the Conservatives are trying to read into it something which is not there. They are interlining it with "ifs" and "supposings." Supposing this were the thin end of the wedge and if Canada should later on make this restricted reciprocity an unrestricted reciprocity, what dire things would happen!

Did any business man who allowed himself to be harassed by such doubts ever succeed in any enterprise? The United States executive actually offered to negotiate with the Laurier Government on a much broader basis of free trade. What was the reply? That Canada could not think of it, and that any arrangement for reciprocity must be on natural products and a limited list of other things upon which the Canadian duty might be lowered without harm to our own industries and with benefit to our consumers. That was the reply of the Canadian Government in 1911. Why should we assume that the administrations that will follow will be less competent to deal with the situation when it arises?

Away with these bugaboos. Let us be men and consider this proposition as men.

A "Plant" by "the Interests."

Similarly, why should we, a free and independent and strong-minded people, be concerned because some persons in the United States think it would be a good thing for Canada to be annexed to that country? There is reason to believe, as is pointed out by an American editor visiting Canada, that much of this talk in the United States is merely a "plant" by "the interests" in that country who have opposed tooth and nail the passage of this agreement through Congress. The great mass of the American people are not thinking about the annexation of Canada and would oppose it if seriously proposed.

Nor need we be concerned about President Taft's argument that this reciprocity agreement may have the result of turning Canadian trade away from Britain to the United States. It was only after the exercise of extraordinary influence and power that President Taft was successful in getting the pact passed. He had to present every argument that he thought might appeal to various people. And was there anything offensive or treacherous in his

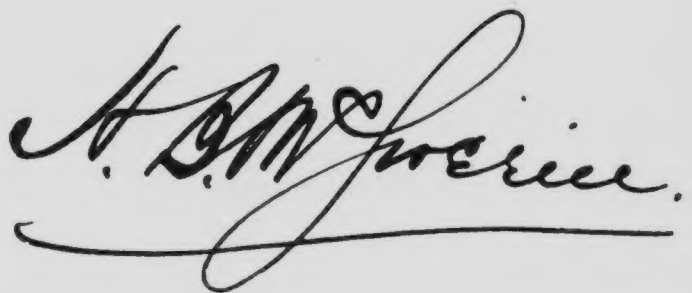
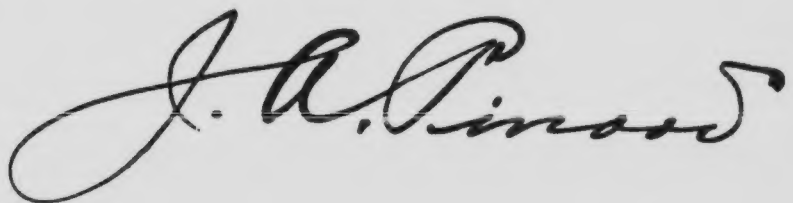
expression of a desire that this agreement would bring Canadian trade to the United States! In the very same speech President Taft said:—

“Canadians have furnished us with a large number of our best citizens. We are giving them the pick of our young farmers. Let us open the gateway between us. Let us give to both countries the profit of the trade that God intended between us. Let the political Governments remain as they are. Let us abolish arbitrary and artificial obstructions to our association with our friends upon the north and derive the mutual benefit that it certainly will bring.”

In this address to the electors we do not pretend to have dealt with the subject at all exhaustively. We shall have other opportunities on the platform for giving consideration to other phases of the question.

We ask your consideration—your careful and unbiassed consideration—of this matter. We strongly believe that the passage of this agreement by the Canadian Parliament—in which event it will go into immediate effect as it has already passed Congress—will be of immense benefit to Canada and of proportionate benefit to Canada's fair capital, and we confidently urge your approval of it by voting on September 21st for

Your obedient servants,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. B. Macdonald". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping underline.A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. A. P. Lindsay". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping underline.

Reciprocity and the Housekeeper

In a recent speech at Berlin, Ont., Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King dealt with the proposed reciprocity agreement from the point of view of its effect upon consumers, his contention being that every householder and every workingman would profit by the agreement because of the reduction of duties on some articles of food which go to make up the necessities of life. He pointed out in the first instance that the agreement was practically restricted to food products and that the removal of taxes on food could not do other than help to reduce the cost of living. The people of Canada had paid for the year ending March, 1910, over two and a half million dollars and in the year ending March, 1911, over three million dollars of duty on articles on which there is a reduction of duty in the agreement, all of which amount would have been saved to Canadian consumers if the agreement had been in force. The taking of over three million dollars of taxes off the people of Canada was not something which any man who had the interests of his family and his home at heart was likely to oppose. On the one hand the agreement secured wider markets to producers and on the other it reduced the cost of living to consumers as respects a large number of articles.

Mr. King then took up in detail the different articles of the agreement on which Canadian duties have been re-

duced and showed that in the case of fish, meats, lard, salt, cereals, canned goods, biscuits, pickles, sauces and catsup, condensed milk, cement, coal, fresh fruits and vegetables, there would be a considerable reduction in duties, all of which would be of benefit to the consumer. In the case of fish, it was pointed out that oysters on which there was a duty at the present time of 10 cents a gallon, would come into the country free. Fresh lobsters on which there was a duty of 25 per cent, would, if the agreement were passed, come into the country free; canned lobsters on which at present there was a duty of 25 per cent, would, if the agreement were passed, come into the country free, fresh herrings on which there was a duty of a cent a pound, would, if the agreement passed, come into the country free, salted herrings, on which there was a duty of 50 cents per 100 pounds, would, after the passing of the agreement come into the country free. Smoked and kippered herrings and halibut on which there was a duty of one cent a pound, would, if the agreement were passed, come into the country free.

Notwithstanding the duties, Canada had imported fish to the value of over half a million dollars each year for some years past from the United States. Hereafter there would be no duty on any fish and the Canadian consumer would benefit accordingly.

Under the agreement the duty on sardines packed in oil and tin boxes would be reduced from 1 1-2c to 1-2 cent, depending on the size of the box.

Very important were the reductions on certain lines of meat. Bacon and hams would be reduced from 25 to 7 per cent., or a reduction of 18 per cent. The duty on fresh or refrigerated meats would be reduced from 3 to 1 1-4 cents, a reduction of 1 3-4 cents. Beef salted in barrels would be reduced from 2 cents to 1 1-4 cents a reduction of 15 per cent. Canned meats and canned poultry would be reduced from 27 1-2 per cent to 20 per cent or a reduction of 7 1-2 per cent. In connection with meats Mr. King pointed out that during the last few years Canada had imported of these different classes of meat pro-

ducts, notwithstanding the duties, meats to the value of about two million dollars a year. By the lowering of the duties on these meat products the prices should be reduced to the consumer.

This was the explanation in large part, of the opposition which was being offered to the agreement by those interested in the packing business, who under the present arrangement were able to keep down the prices to the producers and to raise the prices to the consumers. As an example Mr. King quoted the following figures as showing the average prices paid for hogs in Toronto and Buffalo for each of the last five years and the first six months of the present year. These figures being taken from actual market quotations for hogs of like quality could be verified.

	New			
	Montreal	York	Toronto	Buffalo
1906	7.32	6.83	6.81	7.03
1907	6.91	7.04	6.44	6.73
1908	6.68	6.58	5.95	6.05
1909	8.27	7.98	7.30	7.48
1910	9.19	9.77	8.48	9.44
1911	6.66	7.54	6.81	7.38
1906-11 ...	7.50	7.62	6.97	7.35

The difference was even greater than these figures would indicate, when it was remembered that the prices in Toronto were prices f.o.b. cars, whereas the prices in Buffalo were prices paid for hogs fed and watered. Whilst the average prices for hogs in Toronto had been 6.97 as against 7.35 in Buffalo, when we came to hams and bacon the situation was reversed.

The following figures taken from actual market quotations went to show the prices at which ham had sold in Montreal and Boston and in Toronto and New York respectively:

	Montreal.	Boston.	Tor- onto.	New York.
1906.. ..	14½	13	14½	13
1907.. ..	14½	14	15	14
1908.. ..	14	11½	14	12
1909.. ..	14½	12½	15	13½
1910.. ..	18	16½	17½	16½
1911.. ..	15	14½	15	13½
1906-11 ..	15	13½	15	13½

It would be seen from these figures that while the price of hogs had been lower in Canada than in the States the prices of hams had been higher in Canada than in the States, 15 cents a pound in Montreal as compared with 13 1-2 cents in Boston, and 15 in Toronto as compared with 13 1-2 in New York.

There was even a greater difference when comparison was made in regard to barrelled pork. The following figures illustrated the difference in price between Montreal and Chicago and Toronto and New York.

	Montreal.	Chicago.	Tor- onto.	New York.
1906 .. .	22.25	15.92	20.70	17.48
1907 .. .	23.50	16.60	19.83	17.64
1908 .. .	23.00	17.50	19.21	15.96
1909 .. .	30.25	21.75	22.38	21.00
1910 .. .	31.79	24.46	27.37	23.72
1911 .. .	25.50	19.00	21.42	
1906-11. .	26.05	19.21	21.82	19.16

From these figures it will be seen that where the average price of barrelled pork had been 26.05 in Montreal the same quality of pork was selling in Chicago at 19.21, and where the market price in Toronto had been 21.82 for another grade of pork, a similar grade in New York had been selling at 19.16.

The figures for lard as compared between St. John and Boston showed St. John 14 as compared with Boston at 12 and Montreal 13 and Chicago 12.

The only inference to be drawn from this was that the packing houses by having a practical monopoly of the Canadian market were able to offer the producers a certain price for hogs, which they were bound to take, for if they sold to the United States instead they would have to deduct the duty which hogs coming into the States had to pay. The packers naturally objected to this agreement because it did away with the duty on hogs between Canada and the United States. On the other hand the agreement lowered the duty on bacon and ham by 3-4c per lb., on pork barrelled in brine by 18 per cent. and on lard by 3-4 of a cent per pound. This meant that the Canadian packer was now keeping the price to the highest point which the duty would allow, he would be forced to lower his price to the consumer a little. Naturally he was objecting, still the Government thought that where these big monopolies on food products existed some relief should be brought to the consumer.

What was true of the pork packing industry was true also of canned goods. The canners were in effect a monopoly. Under the proposed arrangement the duties on canned corn, beans, tomatoes and other canned vegetables would be reduced from 1 1-2 to 1 1-4 cents per pound, or a reduction of a quarter of a cent per pound. Fruits in air-tight cans would be re-

duced from 2 1-4 to 2 cents a pound or a reduction of one quarter of a cent per pound. Notwithstanding the duty on canned goods Canada had imported large quantities, both of canned vegetables and canned fruits from the United States. Canadian canners had been keeping their prices up to the highest point which the duty allowed; naturally when the agreement proposed a reduction of duties which would be helpful to the consumer and might have the effect of reducing the price a little, they objected strongly to it.

Mr. King read from the prospectus of the National Fruit and Packing Company Limited, which is largely a monopoly of the apple trade in Canada, to show how this company in seeking to obtain capital in England had pointed out that by their monopoly of the Canadian market they were able to get fruit cheaper and get labor cheaper and make their profits greater than they otherwise would. Naturally those who were interested in this company would object to an agreement which would mean greater freedom of trade and increased competition. It was a noteworthy fact that among the directors of the company were the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., ex-Minister of Finance and W. M. German, one of those who had opposed the agreement in the House.

What was true of fish, meats and canned goods was also true of cereals. Under the proposed agreement prepared cereals would be reduced from 25 per cent. to 17 1-2 per cent. or a reduction of 7 1-2 per cent. Canada had been importing each year cereals to the value of over a quarter of a million dollars notwithstanding the duty. This reduction ought to mean some benefit to consumers. That it was likely to do so was evident from an article which was published in the News-Record, quoting a letter from a United States firm to a local dealer, and which the News-Record had quoted as showing how Canadian industries would be hit. What the letter really went to show was how the Canadian consumer would come to benefit. The letter was addressed to Mr. Deitrich and the quotation as given in the News-Record was as follows:—

"We will not be able to ship you at prices made until the reciprocity treaty has been settled. The duty on breakfast foods into Canada at present is too high to permit us to fill the order

at prices and terms on which the order was taken."

Mr. King was quite prepared to leave the consumers to form their own conclusions.

Under the agreement the duty on catmeal and rolled oats would be reduced from 60 to 50 cents per 100 pounds and on wheat flour from 60 cents a barrel to 50 cents a barrel, a reduction in each case of 10 cents. On biscuits without sweetening the duty had been reduced under the present agreement by 2 1-2 per cent.; on biscuits without any added sweetening by 5 per cent. On pickles, sauces and catsup the duty would be reduced 2 1-2 per cent. On condensed milk there was a reduction of 1 1-4 cents per pound; on cement a reduction of 1 1-2 cents per 100 pounds; on bituminous coal a reduction of 8 cents a ton. During the last few years Canada had imported coal every year to the value of between eleven and twelve million dollars. The reduction of duty on coal would mean a great saving to manufacturing as well as other interests. The duty on shelled peanuts was being reduced from 2 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound and on unshelled peanuts from 2 to 1-2. This might seem a small item, but when it was known that Canada had imported unshelled peanuts alone to the value of nearly \$100,000 last year consumers would see what a saving in duty there would be through this large reduction of duty.

Referring to fresh fruits and vegetables, all of which were put on the free list, Mr. King pointed out that this could not but prove of benefit to householders everywhere without necessarily doing any injury to local producers. Fresh grown fruits and vegetables would always have an advantage over any that had to be imported. The effect of the agreement would really be to enable the Canadian consumer to get fruits and vegetables at a reasonable rate for a longer season than would otherwise be possible and our producers of fruits and vegetables would have a chance of selling their goods in American markets when the American fresh fruits and vegetables in localities farther south had been used up.

In conclusion, Mr. King repeated strongly what he had said at the outset, namely that he could not see how the remission of duties on food products on articles which were the very

necessaries of life could do other than reduce the cost of living, and when it was remembered that the amount of taxation was being remitted in this way was actually between two and a half and three and a half millions of dollars per annum he was unable to understand how any consumer who was really watching his own interests could be found in opposition to the agreement once it was understood. He added, further, that with the exception that agricultural implements had been slightly reduced all this had been accomplished without taking off any duties on manufactures and by giving larger markets to the farmer. Manufacturers, farmers and working-men alike would gain through the reduction in duties mentioned, which were for the benefit of the consumer, whilst all in turn would prosper through the increased purchasing power which would come to lumbering, mining, fishing and agricultural interests and which would in turn make itself felt in the increased demand for manufactured goods securing the workman certainty of employment and the possibility of improvement in wages.

Unbiased Opinion of the Pact

MUTUAL COMMON SENSE.

Ottawa Journal, January 27, 1911.—"Beyond reasonable doubt Mr. Fielding has succeeded in a reciprocity agreement with the United States Executive very desirable from a Canadian point of view. This mutual abolition of duties upon food is mutual common sense; but probably is a greater advantage proportionately to Canada than to the United States."

"Canada retains an absolutely free hand as regards customs preference to British goods. The big end of the agreement is free food. That seems to us about the most sensible sort of freedom of trade, provided the concessions in it are mutual. So here's hoping that Congress will not be swayed into effective opposition to the United States Executive's agreement by the operation of local considerations."

"Mr. Fielding in any case has done a good stroke of business. The United States Executive has met us half way about food and raw materials and said practically nothing about manufactures. The acceptance by the United States Cabinet of such an agreement is, frankly speaking, a staggering surprise. If Congress accepts it, an excellent thing, we think, will have been accomplished for this country. Even if the proposition does not in parts suit somebody, it will be pushed through by the Government, and, we think, justly. No doubt is reasonable that the proposition is in the main a desirable one for this country."

OUR MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS BOTH SCORE.

Ottawa Citizen, January 28.—The reciprocity terms submitted by Mr. Fielding in the House yesterday afternoon appear to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of both Canada and the United States to arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to many articles of every day use and necessity. Both the manufacturers and the farmers score in the new terms. On the vexed pulp and paper question the Canadian stand is logical. The whole effort seems to have been undertaken with the object of attempting to reach an honest and satisfactory solution of a question which was beginning to monopolize the attention of the legislators on both sides of the border.

Ottawa Citizen, February 1.—Trade is running east and west, but if we can make it run north and south also, so much the better for Canada. It will be well to exhibit patriotism in the discussion of the tariff agreement, providing the brand of the former is pure, but it would not be wise to confine the argument to that aspect of the case. The consumer as well as the country is entitled to consideration by both patriots and partisans.

Ottawa Journal, January 14, 1911.—An illustration of opposition to the reciprocity proposition based upon childish hysterics is afforded by an editorial in the Montreal Star dealing with an address recently made by John F. Norris, chairman of the Pulp and

Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. * * * Our side of the pulp arrangement cannot hurt us and the United States we cannot stop under any circumstances. * * * Why is the Montreal Star trying to discredit our share of the reciprocity treaty by hollering that something has been agreed to by Canada which will hurt Canada. The Dominion Government has agreed to nothing unless the Provincial Legislatures should take action.

Ottawa Citizen, February 21, 1911.—In connection with Premier Roblin's opinion that reciprocity will be "a death blow to Canada's industries," it might be mentioned that he recently gave as the reason for his opposition to the agreement the fact that his ancestors were U.E. loyalists. If the premier's guess is no more accurate than his reason for opposition is logical, Canada's industries will have no need to get under cover..

Ottawa Citizen, February 23, 1911.—Sir James Whitney has joined the ranks of those prophets who predict the ruin of Canadian commerce and the eventual absorption of the Dominion by the United States as certain of the proposed reciprocity agreement.

As the Citizen has attempted to point out, forecasts of this nature do not appear to be historically substantiated, while, in any event, dogmatism is to be avoided.

Ottawa Citizen, March 2, 1911.—Even Mr. Sifton is not prepared to support an increase in the British preference or, as he puts it, to support a move for the benefit of Britain at the expense of our manufacturers. Yet Mr. Sifton is not above waving the flag vigorously. * * * Speeches for and against the proposed agreement may sound well, but what the people want is an exhibition of faith. The advocates of reciprocity show courage and conviction in undertaking the agreement. Its opponents should, to be convincing, propose a practical move and be as ready to assume the consequences.

Ottawa Journal, Jan. 30, 1911.—Without going into past history, Canada may congratulate herself at this fairer and more generous attitude of the United States to her northern neighbor, as expressed in a spirit of give and take that has hitherto been lacking in international meetings.

Ottawa Journal, February 1, 1911.—So far as Canadian business on the whole is concerned, the idea seems to be growing that the reciprocity proposition can hardly be effectively argued against * * * If reciprocity were to be followed by notable commercial advantage to Canada, why would our prosperous condition tend at all to make us discontented with the Imperial affiliations under which the prosperity was present? People who are prosperous are likely to be contented with their political conditions—the more prosperous, the more contented.

Ottawa Citizen, February 4, 1911.—One of the chief objections to the ratification of the proposed reciprocity agreement by certain sections of British and Canadian newspapers and by political leaders at home and abroad, is the implied danger to the British preference and the British connection. Invariably this issue is introduced in arguments against the agreement. * * * The reciprocity treaty of 1854 which resulted from Lord Elgin's representations, was followed by an almost complete cession of annexation talk both in Canada and across the line. The fact became apparent then that the annexation spirit had had its origin in Canada in dissatisfaction with the commercial indifference of the mother country to her only North American colony, and that even the slightest consideration in this respect was sufficient to dispel all such sentiment. Yet to-day we are told by political gossippers that the effort to promote friendlier trade relations with the United States is a menace to the Imperial tie.

Ottawa Citizen, February 7, 1911.—We don't believe that the empire ties are made up of purse strings only, or that, even if they were, new connections would materially affect them.

Ottawa Citizen, February 7, 1911.—The framers of the National Policy and the successful advocates of the protective principle in this country from 1878 to 1896 evidently did not consider the reciprocity treaty of 1854 a violation of that principle. They did not consider their own proposal of 1891 a violation of the principle, nor did they consider such a proposition a menace to the Imperial connection notwithstanding the McKinley bill.

Ottawa Citizen, February 9, 1911.—
In other words, the reciprocity agreement means in dollars and cents that **Canada is getting the long end of a bargain**, which will prove to the advantage of both parties concerned, to the extent of the difference between \$4,849,933 and \$2,363,763. Disregarding the advantages that must ensue for the consumer, the producer, and the exporter, the agreement is one that should appeal even to those who consider the financial aspect of such matters first and the effect upon the general prosperity of the country only when such an argument serves to support the original premise.

Nothing in the agreement would seem to justify the statements made in opposition to it that "it will weaken the Imperial tie" or "result in Canada's annexation by the United States." In the last analysis these statements are reflections on the loyalty of the people of this country.

Ottawa Citizen, February 15, 1911.—
The claim of Mr. Hamar Greenwood that whatever strengthened the empire commercially strengthened the empire politically seems to have more to commend it than the plea that anything which may interfere with the commercial relations of Canada and Britain implies a danger to the empire.

Ottawa Citizen, February 16, 1911.—
"Save the Empire" appeals are now being made in Britain by the prominent newspapers opposed to the ratification of the agreement between Canada and the United States. All the arguments, or, rather appeals, which did service a year ago are once more being put forward as earnestly and as persistently as at that time. The whole thing is a little discouraging because

of the poverty of imagination revealed in this harking back to old disguises to alarm the conservative Britisher who, however, refuses to be terrified to any appreciable extent. Even a more gloomy forecast, introduced by reasons more convincing than those based on foreign machinations, would be welcome because of its freshness. As it is, the skeleton in Punch and Judy has been thrust out from behind the curtain so often of late that it has lost all its terrors, if it every really had any, even for those irrepressible characters.

Ottawa Citizen, February 21, 1911.—
It will not do to say that we have outgrown the need of such a measure. Our exports of natural products to the United States are only second in volume to our exports to Britain; and as Sir John used to put it, if we have two free markets instead of one to sell to, it stands to reason we shall be just that much better off. And, with all respect for those who think otherwise, it seems to The Citizen to follow as an irresistible conclusion that our increased prosperity will bring about a stauncher and more generous loyalty to Canada and to Great Britain, especially among those new races and peoples from various parts of the earth who are flocking by tens and hundreds of thousands into the Canadian West.

Ottawa Journal, February 24, 1911.—
If there are any men in the three English-speaking countries concerned so blind as not to be absolutely convinced through the course and events of Canada's history in the past generation, of the absolute loyalty of her people as a self-governing portion of the British Empire, then it will not be a resolution of parliament that will convince them.



"BET ON THE OLD COCK."—I have been chief of the Liberal party for 25 years. Soon I shall be 70 years old, and the rest which I have not known for so many years would be most grateful to me, but a kindly Providence has given me better health at seventy than I have ever known before, and I should be ashamed of myself if I did not devote what talents I may have, and all my strength to the service of my country. I do not know what the future holds. It is said that the most uncertain things in the world are horse races, elections and cock-fights. If I were a betting man however, I would bet on the old cock which has been winning for the the last fifteen years. I do not boast; I have no illusions; they may defeat me; but they cannot take away the fifteen years of prosperity which the country has known under the Laurier government.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Three Rivers, Que., August 17, 1911.

"WHAT A SALAD!"—When I see the names of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Bourassa stuck together, I am amply revenged for the attacks on me. If there is one man Mr. Bourassa hates it is Mr. Sifton, if there is one man he has insulted it is Mr. Sifton. Now they are exchanging the kiss of peace and singing the chorus: "We must overthrow Laurier." When I see Mr. Borden, Mr. Sifton, and Mr. Bourassa united against me, I say to myself "What a salad." I suppose Mr. Sifton furnishes the oil for it, and I am sure Mr. Bourassa supplies the vinegar, while poor Mr. Borden has to eat it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Abundant, August 23, 1911.

